

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH T. VESPO

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay special tribute to Joseph T. Vespo, successful businessman, community leader, and Republican Party chairman. Mr. Vespo is being honored by the Town of Newburgh Republican Committee at their annual Lincoln Day Dinner on February 8, as 1992 Republican of the Year for his tremendous contributions and outstanding service to his party.

I join his many friends and admirers and compliment Joe on being chosen to receive this honor. Throughout his life, he has displayed an intensity and resolve to enhance the quality of life in his community that has been matched only by the perseverance he has demonstrated in his impressive record of professional and political successes.

As founder and president of Vespo Marketing Associates, an industrial electronic controls marketing company, Joe is all too familiar with the hardships facing small business owners in our Nation today. He is also owner, developer, and general contractor of Crawford Centre, a 75-acre industrial and commercial park.

Joe Vespo has not hesitated to serve his community and to pitch in wherever he could to create a better life for his family and his neighbors. He served the town of Crawford with distinction: as a member of the zoning board of appeals for 2 years; as a town councilman also for 2 years; and as Republican committeeman for the past 12 years.

In 1986 and 1987, Joe served as finance chairman of the Orange County Republican Committee. He undertook this responsibility at a time when the party was in a financial crisis. During his tenure and the subsequent 2 years that he served as county Republican treasurer, Joe balanced the books, got the party back into the black and kept it there.

In September 1989, Joe was elected Republican county chairman. When Joe retired as chairman last fall, he was able to point to an exemplary record of growth and achievement, and to a 2-year period of great gains by the Republican Party, at the town, county, and State level.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware that the exceptional contributions that Joe Vespo has made over the years have benefited the citizens of Crawford and Orange County. I am confident that he will continue to provide invaluable service to his community and the impact he has had on the Orange County Republican Party will be felt for years to come.

JOSEPH T. VESPO

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the town of Newburgh, NY, Republican committee annually selects an outstanding community leader to single out for special honor at the committee's annual Lincoln Day Dinner.

I am pleased to announce that, for 1992, the committee has selected an individual who is not only a dedicated community leader, but is also a person who has earned a sterling reputation as a dedicated businessperson, political organizer, and public servant. He is an individual who I have had the honor of working closely with throughout the years, and who I have come to admire and highly respect. I cherish Joe's friendship, and I am proud to have enjoyed his support.

For those of our colleagues who are not acquainted with Joe Vespo, I wish to insert into the RECORD his full biography as it will appear in the journal the night of the town of Newburgh Lincoln Day Dinner on February 8:

For the past two decades, the Town of Newburgh Republican Committee has singled out for special honor those Republicans whose service to the community, to the party, or to both, has been especially noteworthy and deserving of praise.

Such an individual is Joseph T. Vespo of the Town of Crawford. His commitment to Republicanism has been so extraordinary throughout the years that we are pleased to proclaim him as Republican of the Year for 1992.

Joe's service is the personification of the successful businessperson who realizes that it is a responsibility to give back to the community some of the benefits we all enjoy. Joe has always understood that the "doers" have more to offer than the "complainers."

As a Member of the Town of Crawford Zoning Board of Appeals for two years, as a Town Councilman for two years, and as a Republican Committeeman for the Town of Crawford for the past twelve years, Joe was not afraid to serve his community and to pitch in to create a better life for himself, his family, and his neighbors.

During 1986 and 1987, Joe Vespo served as Finance Chairman of the Orange County Republican Committee. He took on this chairmanship at a time when our party was seriously in debt. During his tenure, and during the subsequent two years that he served as County Republican Treasurer, Joe got us into the black and kept us there.

Joe's election as Republican County Chairman in September 1989 heralded a glorious chapter in County Republican history. When Joe retired as Chairman two years later, he was able to point to a fine record of growth and accomplishment, and to a two year period of great gains by the Republican party, on the state, county, and town level.

As founder and president of Vespo Marketing Associates, an industrial electronic con-

trols marketing company, Joe well understands the hardship of the small business owner in our regulatory society. He is also owner, developer and general contractor of Crawford Centre, a 75 acre industrial/commercial park on Route 17K in the Town of Crawford, so he is vitally interested in the controlled growth of Orange County.

Joe is a graduate of the Cooper Union School of Engineering and Science. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering in 1968. As a college student during that time of national turmoil, he grasps the need for law and order in our society.

Joe was honorable discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps in 1959. The following year, he married his wife Florence. Joe and Florence are the parents of two daughters (Karen, age 26 and Lynda, age 25) and a son (Jeffrey, age 22). Joe and Florence have lived in Orange County since 1970, and in the Hamlet of Thompson Ridge (in the Town of Crawford) since 1974.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join with me in saluting Joe Vespo as he is proclaimed the town of Newburgh "Republican of the Year" for 1992. Having been a previous recipient of this honor, I can assure Joe and his family that this will be a testimonial which will not soon be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES BOGDEN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, January 7, 1992, Charles "Charlie" Bogden passed away. Charlie, referred to as "Mr. Republican" or "Mr. Wayne Township" by his friends in Indianapolis, was a tireless, behind-the-scenes campaigner in county politics and an absolute legend on the westside of the city. He endeared himself to local elected officials with his 40 years as a precinct committeeman and 20 years as president of the Wayne Township Republican Club. His service also grabbed the attention of the readers of the Indianapolis Star. In the 1970's, Charlie twice placed as high as fourth in the annual reader poll to determine the newspaper's Indianapolis Man of the Year. His main hobby was politics, and while he served on the Wayne Township Advisory Board for more than a dozen years, he had no ambition for higher office, preferring instead to operate behind the scenes. Charlie often bragged that his township Republican club was the biggest in the Nation, with membership often hovering around 1,000 people. What makes this even more remarkable, and a fitting tribute to Charlie's efforts, is that Wayne Township is one of the largest Democratic townships in the State. Charlie retired from Guarantee Auto in Indianapolis after more than 30 years of service, was a 30-year member of the Wayne Town-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ship Volunteer Fire Department and was an honorary State fire marshall. He is survived by his wife, Martha Louise, and his two sons, Butch and Dennis. We will all miss him.

**SLATTERY ANNOUNCES NEW  
CONSUMER-ORIENTED AMEND-  
MENTS TO H.R. 1527**

**HON. JIM SLATTERY**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, last week I announced major new consumer amendments to H.R. 1527, the Telecommunications Equipment Research and Manufacturing Competition Act, which I introduced last year. I believe these amendments strengthen an already strong bill. As amended, this bill reflects the need to allow the regional Bell companies to compete in the telecommunications manufacturing arena, while addressing specific concerns that exist about accessibility to the public switched network. These amendments will help to ensure that all Americans will be able to use available technologies to become more productive and reach their full creative potential. This is good news for American competitiveness in the world marketplace in the coming years.

The new amendments are supported by a wide range of public interest groups, including the American Council on Education, the National Association of the Deaf, the World Institute on Disability, the National Network of Learning Disabled Adults, and the National Indian Youth Council. The seven regional Bell companies—Ameritech, Bell Atlantic, BellSouth, NYNEX, Pacific Telesis Group, Southwestern Bell Corp., and USWest—have also endorsed the amendments.

According to Ray Petty, executive director of Independence, Inc., of Lawrence, KS, "cutting-edge developments arising directly from this bill will lead to communications networks that automatically translate computer bulletin board and other electronic mail messages into synthesized speech, so a blind individual can hear what I am able to read. \* \* \* It may also lead to voice dialers for individuals who have difficulty dialing numbers manually."

Specifically, the consumer amendments are intended to:

Ensure that manufacturers consider the alternate access needs of persons with functional limitations when designing or fabricating telecommunications equipment;

Make the public switched network itself more accessible for those whose physical limitations might otherwise prevent full access, minimizing the need to purchase expensive equipment in order to achieve access;

Establish a permanent program for research and development of products and applications for the enhancement of the public switched network; and

Promote innovative access solutions for persons with disabilities and for health and educational institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I have included in this Extension of Remarks the text of the amendments, descriptive materials regarding the amend-

ments, and a letter from a diverse list of groups supporting the addition of these amendments to H.R. 1527.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE FINDINGS SECTION**

One of the most important reasons for permitting the telephone companies into manufacturing is to create the incentive for greater investment in the public switched network. The following amendment recognizes this important objective, which is simply a reiteration of the universal service goals of the 1934 Communications Act, by amending Section 2, "Findings", to read as follows:

Section 2 of H.R. 1527:

"The Congress finds that:

"(a) universal access to advanced telecommunications services through the public switched telephone network by all persons, including persons with disabilities and public education institutions, at reasonable prices would be advanced; and

"(b) economic growth and international competitiveness of American industry would be assisted;

by permitting the Bell Telephone Companies, through their affiliates, to manufacture, design, develop, and fabricate telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment, and to engage in research with respect to such equipment."

**DISABILITY AMENDMENTS**

Despite the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act, there continues to be an urgent need in the telecommunications arena for the development of solutions to accessibility barriers. As new products and services are developed, we are finding new and different barriers to access. Voice response systems, for example, are the new rage, yet hearing and motion impaired people generally cannot interact with such systems. Unfortunately, many of the new technological developments are making the already inaccessible network, even more inaccessible!

Therefore, two new sections are proposed to assure that any telecommunications equipment and solutions developed by the Bell Telephone Company affiliates are accessible, and that the network of the future itself is accessible:

1. "Any manufacturer, including one who designs, develops, or fabricates telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment, will consider, to the maximum extent economically feasible, the alternate access needs of individuals with disabilities, including individuals with functional limitations of hearing, vision, movement, manipulation, speech and interpretation of information."

2. "Accessibility Standards:—To the extent that it is economically feasible within the current state-of-the-art, network capabilities to be deployed by common carriers shall be designed to be accessible to individuals whose access might otherwise be impeded by a disability or functional limitation. Such capabilities shall seek to permit the use of both standard and special equipment, and seek to minimize the need for individuals to acquire expensive devices to obtain such access."

**PUBLIC NETWORK COMMITMENT**

Notwithstanding the new authority granted by the legislation, the RBOCs may not have adequate incentives to invest in the network without specific Congressional direction. Therefore, a new section is proposed, which will impose on the Regional Bell Companies which elect to create a manufacturing affiliate, an obligation to engage in specific

manufacturing research and development related to the public network, and innovations for access solutions by persons with disabilities and educational institutions:

Insert a new section "(g)" and renumber the sections thereafter:

(g) Public Network Enhancement. A Bell Telephone Company manufacturing affiliate shall, as a part of its overall manufacturing affiliate shall, as a part of its overall research and development effort, establish a permanent program for the manufacturing research and development of products and applications for the enhancement of the public switched telephone network and to promote public access to advanced telecommunications services. Such program shall focus its work substantially on developing technological advancements in public telephone network applications, telecommunication equipment and products and access solutions to new services and technology, including access by (1) public institutions, including educational and health care institutions; and (2) people with disabilities and functional limitations. Notwithstanding the limitations in paragraph 227(a), a Bell Telephone Company and its affiliates may engage in such a program in conjunction with a Bell Telephone Company not so affiliated or any of its affiliates. The existence or establishment of such a program that is jointly provided by manufacturing affiliates of Bell Telephone Companies shall satisfy the requirements of this section as it pertains to all such affiliates of a Bell Telephone Company. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the manufacturing affiliate may engage in close collaboration with its Bell Telephone Company Operating Company affiliate for the purpose of identifying public switched network requirements and solutions under this paragraph.

JANUARY 23, 1992.

Hon. JIM SLATTERY,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SLATTERY: The undersigned organizations, and individuals strongly support your acceptance of the new consumer amendments to H.R. 1527, the Telecommunications Equipment Research and Manufacturing Competition Act of 1991.

The amendments you are introducing today establish H.R. 1527 as the consumer bill in telecommunications this year. The new amendments address consumer, health-care, education, and disability concerns.

Today, just 3 days before the first major implementation date for the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act, we take special pleasure in noting that H.R. 1527 as amended takes a major step beyond the ADA. Title IV of that act offered full and equal access to users of Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDDs); Title IV was, however, the only title in ADA to serve just one segment of the cross-disability community. The amendments offered today, taken together, promise similar advances for people who ordinarily do not use TDD's but who may face obstacles in use of the telephone—such as individuals with cerebral palsy, learning disabilities, blindness, head injury, quadriplegia, and post-stroke disorders.

H.R. 1527 as amended today has the support of a broad array of public interest, consumer, labor, education, disability, and manufacturing organizations, as well as 131 cosponsors. We note that the seven regional Bell operating companies also support the addition of these amendments. This represents a significant public commitment to improving products and services for consumers including those our organizations represent.

We urge the Congress to act on this legislation this year.

SUPPORTERS OF H.R. 1527 AND CONSUMER AMENDMENTS

Independence, Inc., Ray Petty, Lawrence, KS.

Action for Childrens Television, Peggy Charren, Cambridge, MA.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Fred Rasheed, Baltimore, MD.

Communications Workers of America, Barbara Easterling, Washington, DC.

Council of Chief State School Officers, Monnie Edmunds, Washington, DC.

Foundation for Technology Access, Jacquelyn Brand, Albany, CA.

American Council on Education, Shelley Steinbach, Washington, DC.

National Association of the Deaf, Charles Estes, Silver Spring, MD.

World Institute on Disability, Deborah Kaplan, Oakland, CA.

Rehabilitation Engineering Society of North America, Dr. Douglas Hobson, Washington, DC.

Center for Living and Working, Robert H. Bailey, Worcester, MA.

National Network of Learning Disabled Adults, Jay Brill, Baltimore, MD.

National Indian Youth Council, Inc., Joe Cordova, Albuquerque, NM.

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, Steven C. White, Ph.D., Rockville, MD.

National Council of Silver Haired Legislators, Rev. Edward E. Fields, Kansas City, MO.

Michigan Chapter-National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Sue Wilson, Southfield, MI.

Paraquad, Max Starkloff, St. Louis, MO.

D.E.A.F., Inc., Heidi L. Reed, Allaton, MA.

Alaska Association of the Deaf, Albert Berke, Anchorage, AK.

Center for Accessible Living, Elisabeth Bunnell, Louisville, KY.

Tamarack Habilitation, Martin Carlson, St. Paul, MN.

Fox River Valley Center for Independent Living, Cindy Ciancio, Elgin, IL.

Coalition for Citizens with Disabilities, Jackson, MS.

Barrier Free Living, Paul Fuerstein, New York, NY.

Brooklyn Center for Independence, Michael Levey, Brooklyn, NY.

Virginia Association of the Deaf, Gary L. Vial, Falls Church, VA.

Texas Association of the Deaf, Kent Kennedy, Austin, TX.

Alpha One, Steven Tremblay, Portland, ME.

Dr. Barbara O'Connor, Chair, Alliance for Public Technology, Sacramento, CA.

Henry Geller, Fellow, Markle Foundation, Washington, DC.

Donald Vial, Former Chair, California Public Utility Commission.

Ruth Jordan, Member, Board of Directors, Alliance for Public Technology, Washington, DC.

Helen Nelson, Fellow, American Council on Consumer Interest, San Francisco, CA.

Dr. Frank Bowe, Professor, Hofstra University, Long Island, NY.

Ken Phillips, Director of Information Services, Santa Monica, CA.

Don Pepe, Gilmer County Industrial Development Association, Glenville, WV.

Mary Gardiner Jones, President, Consumer Interest Research Institute, Washington, DC.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JOANNE MOORE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I know modesty is a virtue, but sometimes it's hard to keep a little pride from showing.

One of the most important things we do as Members of the House is employ people to serve our constituents. Many of the members of our staffs are available day in and day out to help people with problems—anguishing, difficult personal problems in which individuals are faced with bureaucratic tangles that threaten them.

I am always disappointed when people take cheap shots at our employees, who are as dedicated, talented, and hard working a group as I know, and who are on the whole substantially underpaid for the long and demanding work they do.

I was, therefore, especially pleased when the Sun Chronicle in Attleboro wrote the following editorial on the occasion of the retirement from my staff of Joanne Moore, who has for nearly 40 years headed my office in the city of Attleboro.

Joanne is a superb public official—her compassion and intelligence have made a very positive difference in the lives of a lot of people, myself among them. I will miss her services, as well as thousands of people who live in the area she supervised.

I am grateful to the Sun Chronicle for this very well-deserved tribute to a person who exemplifies commitment to a better world for all of us.

[From the Sun Chronicle, Jan. 27, 1992]

JOANNE MOORE WILL BE MISSED BY LOCAL RESIDENTS

When a political appointee retires, that's not news. But when Joanne Moore retired, it not only was news, it was bad news.

However, good news about this veteran manager of U.S. Rep. Barney Frank's Attleboro local constituents' office is contained in these words from her:

"I tell people I'm not retiring from the world, or the community."

The quotation followed her assurance that she will stay active in Attleboro in her retirement.

Unlike too many holders of political positions, Mrs. Moore is better known for her non-political work in the community than she is for her day-to-day work.

Mrs. Moore's work in Frank's office during the past 10 years usually involved one person at a time while her other community service was with groups.

Without trying to name all of the latter, we will let one of her most recent services stand for all. She joined several other Attleboro area residents in a group of volunteers that helped the Attleboro Public Library raise funds for its rehabilitation and expansion.

It is encouraging, however, for Attleboroans to know that Shirley Coelho will continue to serve their needs in the Attleboro constituents' office.

IMPROVING INFORMATION ABOUT CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 29, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

IMPROVING INFORMATION ABOUT CONGRESS

There is a growing recognition that Congress needs reform on a variety of fronts, from campaign finance reform to institutional reform aimed at improving efficiency. But I believe Congress also needs reforms aimed at another goal, that of improving the public's understanding of the nature and the work of Congress.

Poor Information: Americans today get a lot of misleading information about Congress. The media often give sensationalized reports about Congress, and frequently seem to believe that only bad news constitute a story. Journalists can make themselves look wise, and Congress foolish, by picking on one action and explaining it incompletely. In addition, it has become a multi-million dollar business for private groups to send out distorted information about Congress in their direct mail solicitations, such as telling older Americans that the Social Security trust funds are being spent on congressional pay raises. The more these groups can make Congress sound stupid and out of touch, the more money they can rake in from upset Americans. Members of Congress often contribute to the problem by running for Congress by running against it. Many Americans have gone from merely negative feelings about Congress to outright hostility. And the fact that everybody attacks Congress and no one defends it certainly contributes to that. Attacking Congress is America's favorite indoor sport.

Not only are Americans getting too much misleading information about Congress, they are getting too little of the key information about important national policy. For all the coverage of Congress, many Americans have a poor understanding of even the most basic facts of federal policy. When most Americans don't know, for example, whether the federal government spends the most money on foreign aid or defense or welfare or older Americans, it is not surprising that Congress has difficulty developing a national consensus on the major issues of the day.

Helpful Steps: Here are several steps Congress could take that would improve the information people are getting about the institution:

Congress could adopt mechanisms for presenting major policy questions in a more systematic and accessible way. For example, a "GNP budget" would spell out what percent of our GNP goes for various major uses, such as education, defense, or private consumption, to help show how federal tax and spending policies should be adjusted to meet major challenges such as declining competitiveness. The House and Senate could file end-of-the-year reports that summarize their major activities in a readable way. And the broader institutional reform effort—improving unwieldy procedures and making subcommittee jurisdictions less confusing, for example—should help Congress deal with complex issues more coherently, which in turn should help inform the public about pressing policy concerns.

Congress could expand and encourage programs—from the congressional page program to internships for senior citizens, journalists, and teachers—that give people a first-hand experience of how Congress works. It could provide a running commentary for televised floor proceedings, to enable people to better understand complicated procedures, and set up a better visitors center operation to orient visitors to the role and activities of Congress.

Congress could use routine government mailings to educate Americans about key aspects of federal programs and to correct misconceptions. For example, social security checks could spell out the extent to which retirees get back more in benefits than they paid in, and federal income tax booklets could spell out major trends in federal tax and spending policy, such as the rapid growth in spending for health care and the sharp drop in corporate taxes. Congress could also ask the Library of Congress to prepare one-page Fact Sheets on the main "hot-button" issues most often used in misleading direct mail solicitations, which Members could send out when replying to constituents to better inform them about the issues.

The congressional leadership could periodically set aside time for the House and Senate to debate the major issues of the day, even when no bill is pending. They could provide more briefings for media on upcoming issue to better focus their attention on key substantive issues, and could set a clearer, coordinated House/Senate agenda. Few Americans can say what the top two or three items on the congressional agenda for a particular year are.

Individual Members could take a variety of steps ranging from sending out more informative newsletters to explaining more clearly how the actions of Congress affect people's daily lives. Members should tone down their election-year criticisms of Congress and defend the institution against unfair attacks. They could also urge local schools and libraries to focus on educational efforts about how the national government works, and could encourage local media to follow them around for a few days to get a better sense of the job of a Congressman.

Members could also emphasize at their public meetings the demands and responsibilities our democracy places on each individual. Perhaps the single most important step to improving public understanding of Congress is for individual citizens to take the time to learn more about the role, nature, and work of Congress and how policy is made in our country.

This is by no means a complete list. My suggestion is just that Congress needs to look at this whole area of public understanding of Congress in a more comprehensive and systematic way. Other measures have been introduced that should be considered, such as establishing a period for Members to question Cabinet officials about policy and setting aside a section of the Gallery for use of scholars.

Conclusion: The better people understand Congress, the greater appreciation they will have for its task and for its limitations. It is never going to be a tidy institution or a model of efficiency. There will always be contentious debate, strong disagreements, fractious partisanship, and tedious hearings. Indeed, by acting deliberately it prevents the adoption of bad legislation. Congress is a complicated institution, and too many people do not understand its function as a consensus builder, the rapidity by which issues

come at it, the extent to which divided government complicates the job of governing, and Congress basic task of having to address the toughest, most divisive issues in the country.

Congress has a long way to go to improve its public standing. Certainly the best way is for Congress to tackle the tough issues and for people to feel more confident about the country's future. But my sense is that Congress' task will be made easier if it pays more attention to trying to improve public information about its nature and work.

#### FROM THE ARMED FORCES TO THE TEACHING FORCE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert a Wall Street Journal article titled, *From the Armed Forces to the Teaching Force*, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This is a great article expressing the need for States to re-evaluate their accreditation certification process with regard to those former members of the armed services who want to enter the teaching profession following active duty. These former military men and women have a great deal to offer students. Members of the armed services are dedicated, motivated, and disciplined individuals. And many service members have furthered their education and received their baccalaureate degree and some even their master's degree. It is a shame that these highly qualified and experienced people are being shut out of the teaching profession because of lengthy certification requirements.

#### FROM THE ARMED FORCES TO THE TEACHING FORCE

(By Patricia Hines)

A lack of qualified teachers, particularly at the high school level, is frequently cited as contributing significantly to America's education crisis. But if the Army has its way, America's shortage of qualified teachers will soon belong to the past.

Victory in the Cold War has precipitated one of the largest troop reductions ever undertaken by the U.S. armed forces. Within the next five years, more than 500,000 people will be making the transition to civilian life. Most will be seeking new careers that will enable them to apply the skills and experience gained in the armed forces to the civilian sector.

The Army is strongly encouraging these men and women to consider teaching as their new career. Utilizing information provided by the Department of Education, the Army has established hotlines here and in Germany, South Korea and Panama to assist those interested in obtaining teaching certificates. The response has been overwhelming. In just four months of operation, more than 11,000 calls have been received from military personnel.

A quick glance at the qualifications of these people reveals the vast potential waiting to be tapped by America's schools. Of the 250,000 men and women scheduled to leave the Army by 1995, 20% are officers, of whom 99% have baccalaureate degrees. At the rank of major and above, 80% have either master's degrees or doctorates. Many have taught full time at one of the military academies or

served on the faculty of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, the National War College, or one of the Army branch schools.

In light of this nation's critical shortage of qualified math teachers, it is noteworthy that one-third of the officers leaving the Army are qualified to teach high-school math. In addition according to a recent Army survey, between 10% and 20% have engineering backgrounds that would enable them to teach high school physics.

Yet look at how these would-be teachers are being received.

Take the example of Col. Duane Mills. Scheduled to retire from the Army in two years, Col. Mills decided to put his master's degree in history to good use in the classrooms of his native Missouri. However, he was told that he must first complete 15 to 20 hours of "methods" courses to obtain a teaching certificate. Since Col. Mills would have to hold down a full-time job while attending night school for his methods courses, the certification process would take a year and a half. Discouraged at this prospect, the colonel is looking for another job. The loss is Missouri's.

By contrast, Col. Albert Laferte retired from the Army two years ago and made a smooth transition into the teaching profession. With a degree in aeronautical science, Col. Laferte sought to become a high school math teacher in North Carolina. Fortunately for him, he was able to take the courses required to obtain certification while still on active duty at Fort Bragg and then began teaching math at Pine Forest Junior High School. He has since completed work on his master's of education and notes how enthusiastic North Carolina education officials are to have someone with his qualifications teaching junior high school.

Considering the academic credentials of some of our current teachers and the quality of our teacher-training programs the U.S. is in no position to deny itself the windfall of talent preparing to leave the armed forces. These men and women are disciplined, highly motivated individuals with solid records of professional achievement. As role models, they are desperately needed in America's classrooms. There response to the call for further service to their country has been encouraging, but their talents will go for naught unless we allow them to impart their knowledge to our children.

Clearly, it is time to address the problem of alternative routes to certification. States must be persuaded to remove the barriers that keep good teachers out of the classroom. Currently, 30 states have some form of alternative certification. Some of these programs are outstanding; others are badly in need of reform. States that have no program need to create one.

The U.S. is not lacking in politicians willing to spend untold sums of taxpayers' dollars on education. Yet the Army's program to put tens of thousands of eager, competent teachers into our nation's classrooms does not involve vast expenditures of money. Instead, it seeks to raise the quality of American education by providing our schools with an abundance of talented teachers.

As President Theodore Roosevelt noted, there is only one group of people as deserving of their nation's gratitude as our soldiers, and these are the people "who teach the children of the present how to be the masters of our country in the future."

For those truly interested in the welfare of our children, the fight for alternative teacher certification must be joined.

(Mrs. Hines is a deputy assistant secretary for training and education, Department of the Army. John Roddy, a policy analyst at the Department of Education, helped prepare this article.)

#### TRIBUTE TO BILL SEWELL

### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on January 11, 1992, Mr. Bill Sewell of Indianapolis, IN, was honored by the Warren Township Volunteer Fire Department for his 55 years of volunteer service.

Bill is an example of true selfless devotion to community and his fellow man. At 88, he is an inspiration to us all, and his commitment to the safety and well being of Warren Township families for the past five and a half decades is truly remarkable.

It is men, such as Bill, who make America something to be cherished and revered by people of all nations of the world. The protection of others, and donation of both time and muscle in the process, cannot ever be repaid. The families who have benefited from Bill's sense of duty and service, and indeed all of us, owe him and others like him, an eternal debt. It is my pleasure to thank and honor Bill on their behalf.

#### ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION USING EXCESS FEDERAL PROPERTY

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation, H.R. 4141, to help spur economic recovery, improve Government efficiency, save taxpayers dollars, and reduce the cost of construction projects for State and local governments, and nonprofit organizations, through the better utilization of excess and surplus Federal heavy construction equipment and supplies.

The introduction of this legislation is the culmination of a multiyear study I have made into the grossly unacceptable waste and underutilization of expensive Federal resources.

Here and around the world, the Defense Department owns acre after acre of heavy construction equipment that was once used by the Corps of Engineers, or the military services themselves, but is now lying unused.

Millions of dollars of usable, or easily repairable equipment, is deteriorating day by day.

At the same time, local communities in my district, and across the Nation, are unable to initiate or complete important community development, infrastructure improvement, and environmental projects, because they cannot afford to purchase or lease heavy construction equipment, as traditional sources of Federal aid for such projects dry up.

There is an obvious solution. Excess and surplus Federal equipment, already paid for by U.S. taxpayers, can be used to reduce the

cost of important local community development, infrastructure improvement, and environmental projects.

The Federal Government today has a program for distributing surplus equipment to the States, but the existing program has numerous deficiencies which my bill is designed to correct.

Incredibly, existing law gives foreign governments priority over U.S. States for receiving equipment. Since U.S. taxpayers have paid for this equipment, they should have first priority on it when it is no longer needed by the Federal Government. My bill gives U.S. taxpayers priority, by making excess heavy equipment available to States before it can be given away to foreign countries.

Existing law provides little information to the States on the condition of surplus equipment. As a result State officials often must travel cross-country to learn the true condition of equipment. This is expensive for a single State; it is absurdly expensive when many States are inspecting the same piece of equipment, since only one can ultimately receive any given piece of equipment. My bill requires the Federal Government to provide States with more information on the condition of excess and surplus equipment.

Existing law distributes surplus equipment on a first-come, first-served basis without trying to prioritize requests, to determine need, or to examine recipient's track record in using surplus equipment. My bill requires the General Services Administration to utilize objective criteria based on need and past track record when distributing excess equipment.

Existing law does not require the recipients of surplus property to report on what they are doing with the equipment. Consequently, we have little idea whether it is being well used, or simply wasted. My bill requires recipients to report on how they have used equipment at the end of the first year after they receive it. Final title on the equipment will not be transferred until a recipient demonstrates it has put equipment to good use.

Most importantly, however, existing law does a poor job of getting through to local governments and nonprofit groups. Most of these entities, particularly small communities and nonprofit groups, do not need cranes, graders, bulldozers, and other heavy equipment on a year-round basis. Frequently, however, they do need this type of equipment for a couple of weeks or months to complete a specific project.

Under current law, it is not cost-effective for these communities and nonprofit groups to track down, tag, transport, repair, and maintain heavy equipment. As a result they either pay a lot of money to lease equipment, or they are forced to defer projects indefinitely.

My bill solves this problem by drawing on a concept originated by one of Pennsylvania's most prominent and imaginative citizens, Benjamin Franklin. Franklin developed the concept of local lending libraries for books so that all citizens could have access to great literature and other writings.

My bill expands the lending library concept to heavy equipment. It authorizes States, local governments, and nonprofit groups to set up lending libraries of heavy equipment so that they can share the cost of establishing and

maintaining them, and use equipment only when they need it.

In order to overcome frequently arbitrary and archaic political jurisdictional lines, my bill authorizes the creation of nonprofit regional equipment centers which can serve a variety of groups who agree to pool their resources to obtain, repair, and maintain equipment.

The concept of regional equipment centers has been successfully demonstrated in my own congressional district, where we created a demonstration center in 1989. For the last 3 years, this demonstration center has acquired, repaired, and maintained excess heavy equipment and then made it available to local governments and nonprofit groups.

The regional equipment center has been a phenomenal success, saving local taxpayers millions of dollars on the cost of highway repair and construction, land reclamation, mine-fire extinguishing, creating parks and playgrounds, and helping to close local landfills. Local governments, colleges, and other nonprofit groups have warmly embraced this concept and are making good use of the equipment center.

This legislation is an effort to make similar equipment centers available across the Nation, so that we can make the best possible use out of equipment U.S. taxpayers have already paid for.

Mr. Speaker, the fall of the Iron Curtain and changing conditions around the world guarantee the supply of excess and surplus equipment will grow.

With our economy in a tailspin and local taxpayers struggling to meet the cost of community development, infrastructure improvement, and environmental projects, now is the perfect time for us to implement a system which puts excess and surplus Federal property to better use.

Federal law dealing with the disposition of excess and surplus property is quite complex. The legislation I am introducing today is a first draft of comprehensive reform legislation. I welcome comments and suggestions from Federal, State, and local officials, nonprofit groups, and anyone else interested in the disposition of excess and surplus property.

Working together, I am confident we can bring the success we have achieved in northeastern Pennsylvania to the rest of our Nation.

A section-by-section summary of H.R. 4141 follows. The full text is available from the House Document Room.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION AND FEDERAL EXCESS AND SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992—H.R. 4141

##### Sec. 1. Short title.

Section 1 provides that the Act may be cited as the "Economic Revitalization and Federal Excess and Surplus Property Utilization Improvement Act of 1992".

#### TITLE I—FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

##### Sec. 101. Findings.

##### Sec. 102. Purposes.

#### TITLE II—DEFINITIONS

##### Sec. 201. Definitions.

#### TITLE III—DISPOSAL OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

Sec. 301. Department of Defense inventories.

Section 301 amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to

require the Secretary of Defense, within one year of enactment, to evaluate existing inventories of heavy equipment and construction materials and to declare as excess all heavy equipment and materials not necessary for an identifiable military mission. The Secretary of Defense is required to develop a cost-effective plan to return excess equipment and materials to the U.S.

The Secretary of Defense is required to report to the House and Senate Armed Services and Governmental Operations/Affairs Committees on the progress of his review no later than one year after enactment. The Secretary must also provide an annual evaluation to House and Senate Armed Services and Governmental Operations/Affairs Committees on the use of excess non-lethal supplies and excess defense articles by recipient nations and other users pursuant to programs administered by the Department of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense is required to issue regulations to determine the cost-effectiveness of transferring excess heavy equipment and construction materials to the U.S., and procedures for disposing of materials overseas if it is not cost-effective to return them to the U.S.

Sec. 302. Federal laboratories.

Section 302 amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (FPASA) to require the heads of federal laboratories to evaluate their inventories of scientific equipment and to transfer to the GSA all equipment not needed for current or anticipated federal purposes. This equipment will be disposed of in the U.S. pursuant to the FPASA. No later than one year after enactment the heads of federal laboratories will report to the House Science, Senate Commerce, House Governmental Operations and Senate Governmental Operations Committees on actions taken pursuant to this section.

Sec. 303. Use of excess heavy equipment and construction materials by Federal agencies.

Section 303 directs the GSA Administrator to make excess heavy equipment and construction materials available to Federal agencies based on their ability to use such items for official business. It authorizes the GSA Administrator to seek the return of excess heavy equipment and construction materials which are not being efficiently used and prohibits agencies from transferring excess equipment and construction materials to other entities.

Sec. 304. Authority to transfer excess defense articles and property to foreign countries.

Section 304 excludes heavy equipment and construction materials from the definition of "non-lethal excess supplies" in 10 USC 2547, and from the definition of various terms used in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

#### TITLE IV—DISTRIBUTION OF EXCESS AND SURPLUS HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Sec. 401. Distribution of excess and surplus heavy equipment and construction materials.

Section 401 amends section 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (FPASA) by adding new provisions creating a streamlined and more efficient and equitable process for the disposal of heavy equipment and construction materials.

The GSA Administrator is given authority over the disposal of all excess and surplus heavy equipment and construction materials

pursuant to this Act, and must issue regulations to implement it within 180 days of enactment.

New subsection "(a) requires the GSA Administrator to provide actual notice to the States of the availability of excess heavy equipment and construction materials, and to distribute items to the States on a fair and equitable basis according to States' need and their past performance in efficiently utilizing excess equipment and materials. Excess equipment and material is to be provided to the States without cost. If a State requests that the Federal government provide transportation of the equipment or materials, the Administrator may charge for any actual and reasonable transportation costs.

Title to transferred items valued at \$10,000 or more will remain with the U.S. government for at least one year following transfer. One year after transfer, States will report to the GSA Administrator on how excess equipment and materials were used. The Administrator can either permanently transfer title to the State, reclaim the item, or prescribe remedial actions which are likely to result in permanent transfer of title. If the federal government reclaims items, it must pay States for the usual and customary cost of any repairs or improvements. If equipment has been lost or destroyed, or if it has devalued more than would be expected through common use, the Administrator may charge States for repair or replacement.

New subsection "(b) provides that in order to continue to be eligible to receive excess heavy equipment and construction materials, States must establish a "lending library" program, within one year of enactment, under which equipment is allocated to local governments and eligible non-profit groups. States may operate "lending library" programs directly, through State-certified equipment centers run by local governments or authorities, or through non-profit Regional Equipment Centers certified by the State.

States must allocate items according to need and past performance in utilizing equipment and materials. State-certified equipment centers may charge reasonable fees for the use of their equipment and materials.

The GSA Administrator is authorized to make grants to help establish State-certified equipment centers, but no recipient can receive more than \$1 million in any year, or receive funds for more than three years.

New subsection "(c) provides special provisions for alternative disposal of not more than \$25 million worth of heavy equipment and construction materials are allowed in any fiscal year under very narrow conditions of urgency such as a declared national emergency or when the President certifies that a foreign nation has dire need for particular pieces of equipment and materials.

New subsection "(d) authorizes the GSA to use the services of other consenting Federal agencies to handle and transfer excess and surplus heavy equipment and construction materials.

New subsection "(e) provides that a deed, bill of sale, lease or other instrument executed by an executive agency shall be conclusive evidence of transfer of title to any bona fide grantee or transferee.

New subsection "(f) stipulates that Indian tribes and historically black colleges will be given equal standing with the States in acquiring excess heavy equipment and construction materials.

Sec. 402. Use of community development block grants for the establishment of State-certified equipment centers.

Section 402 authorizes the use of Community Development Block Grant funds to establish State-certified equipment centers and to establish State infrastructure and economic development plans.

Sec. 403. Authorization of appropriations.

Section 403 authorizes \$50 million in fiscal years 1993, 1994 and 1995 in grants to the States to establish State-certified equipment centers.

#### TITLE V—STATE AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 501. State and community infrastructure and economic development.

Section 501 amends Section 14 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to add new subsections (m) and (n). New subsection "(m) requires the Secretary of HUD, within one year of enactment, to establish an infrastructure and economic development program for States which utilizes States-certified equipment centers.

HUD's program is required to include a computerized database of infrastructure and economic development plans developed by States based on priority lists of anticipated needs submitted by State and local governments on standardized forms developed by HUD.

In developing their plans States are required to include an anti-recessionary job creation program utilizing State-certified equipment centers. State plans must be updated at least once every two years and must be available to the public.

Counties and other units of local government are required to consult with adjacent units of local government, and to hold at least one public hearing, prior to submitting their priority lists of anticipated needs to the States.

The Secretary of HUD is authorized to make grants to States to assist them in developing their plans. Priority is given to States with high long-term unemployment rates and pressing infrastructure needs. No State may receive more than \$1 million or use any funding on individual projects unless it has completed its plan and acquired the equipment needed to implement it.

New subsection "(n) directs the Secretary of HUD, in cooperation with the Secretaries of Transportation, Commerce and Agriculture, is directed to establish a national infrastructure and economic development strategy to help States implement their plans, to encourage co-operation among the States, and to coordinate Federal infrastructure and economic development programs and resources. The Secretary of HUD shall update the national strategy not less than once every two years and submit it to the House and Senate Banking Committees and Public Works.

Sec. 502. Authorization of appropriations.

Section 502 authorizes \$20,000,000 in each fiscal year 1993 and 1994 for grants to the States for the plans authorized under section 501.

#### TITLE VI—EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY

Sec. 601. Authority to issue regulations.

Section 601 authorizes appropriate Executive Branch officials to issue regulations to implement this Act, after notice and an opportunity to comment as provided in section 553 of title 5 of the U.S. Code. Final regulations must be issued no later than 180 days after enactment.

Sec. 602. Effective date.

Section 601 provides that the effective date of the Act is 180 days after enactment, except for sections 303 and 304 which take effect immediately upon enactment.

## RESOLUTION ON CITES

## HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution calling on all countries to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species [CITES] to remove their reservations prior to the eighth conference of the parties in March.

CITES was concluded in Washington, DC, on March 6, 1973 with the United States as one of 21 original signatory nations. It entered into force in July 1975 and there are currently 113 nations which are party to the convention.

Countries which are parties to CITES act by banning commercial trade in an agreed list of currently endangered species and by regulating and monitoring trade in others that might become endangered. The convention stipulates that government permits are required for such trade. Protection is provided in two main categories: First, the most endangered species are listed for these species. Among those listed are all apes, lemurs, elephants, great whales, leopards, and many others. Second are species which might become endangered if trade in them is not controlled. They are listed in appendix II. International trade in appendix II species is permitted with proper documentation.

CITES member nations have an international obligation and responsibility to protect endangered animals and plants worldwide. It has been accepted that adherence to protective measures adopted by the parties has benefited the conservation of animals and plants.

Unfortunately, a loophole permits CITES member nations to file reservations, in which they can exempt themselves from a decision by the parties to the convention. Reservations have resulted in continued trade in species which, CITES has determined, cannot sustain commercial trade.

The original purpose of the reservation provision was to encourage accession to the convention, and not facilitate trade. Reservations have undermined the ability of CITES to effectively manage trade in endangered species, by allowing loopholes through which specimens illegally acquired in the countries of origin find legal markets without any control. In fact, over 1 million sea turtles have died under reservations entered to CITES since 1980.

Approximately 16 parties currently hold reservations to CITES listed species, in which trade is prohibited. Recognizing the importance of international treaties in the protection of endangered species, the United States has taken actions against some nations which ignore the mandate of the international community and continue to trade in these species.

My resolution simply expresses the sense of Congress that all parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, with regard to their international responsibility toward abiding by the spirit and intent of the convention, should remove all reservations prior to the eighth Conference of the Parties in March 1992.

The resolution sends a timely and unambiguous message to other governments and the

world community. The U.S. has not wavered in its commitment to the preservation of endangered species and will do its utmost at the upcoming CITES meeting to protect these battered plants and animals from illegal trade.

For further reviews, a copy of the resolution follows:

## H. CON. RES. 272

Whereas the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was concluded in Washington on March 6, 1973, with the United States as one of 21 original signatory nations;

Whereas 113 nations are party to the Convention;

Whereas through listing of species in its Appendices pursuant to decisions of the parties to the Convention, the Convention seeks to strictly regulate international trade in species that are or may be threatened with extinction;

Whereas the eighth Conference of the parties to the Convention will be held in March 1992;

Whereas parties to the Convention have an international obligation and responsibility to protect endangered animals and plants worldwide;

Whereas it has been accepted that adherence to protective measures adopted by the parties to the Convention has benefited the conservation of animals and plants;

Whereas the parties to the Convention are permitted to file reservations, in which they can exempt themselves from a decision by the parties to the Convention to list a species;

Whereas reservations have resulted in continued trade in species which the parties to the Convention have determined cannot sustain commercial trade;

Whereas the original purpose of the reservation provision was to encourage accession to the Convention, and not to facilitate trade;

Whereas reservations have undermined the ability of the Convention to effectively manage trade in endangered species by allowing illegally acquired specimens to find legal markets without any control;

Whereas over one million sea turtles have died under reservations entered to the Convention since 1980;

Whereas 16 parties to the Convention hold reservations regarding species in which trade is strictly regulated under the Convention; and

Whereas recognizing the importance of international treaties in the protection of endangered species, the United States has taken actions against some nations which ignore the mandate of the international community and continue to trade in these species: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that all parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, with regard to their international responsibility to abide by the spirit and intent of the Convention, should withdraw all reservations regarding listed species prior to the eighth Conference of the Parties in March 1992.*

## LOCAL ELECTIONS IN ROMANIA

## HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on February 9, 1992, the people of Romania will go to the

polls to elect mayors and local councils in the country's first free elections in over 40 years. These local elections will also be the first electoral exercise in Romania since the general elections of May 1990.

As Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe-Helsinki Commission—I have followed events in Romania with great interest, compassion, and concern. Given the variety of irregularities that took place in the May 1990 elections, from the campaign through the course of the elections themselves, I believe the local elections of February 9, 1992, will be an important indicator of Romania's progress toward democratic reform.

Nevertheless, what transpires on February 9 is only a part of the process. The conduct of the campaign, the extent to which all political groups have the opportunity to participate effectively in the elections, the role of the media in the elections, and the administrative preparations for the elections are among the issues to be considered prior to election day.

From January 13 to 20, 1992, a member of the Helsinki Commission staff traveled to Romania to participate in a preelection survey mission sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs [NDI]. The delegation met with government and election officials, political parties leaders, media representatives, and representatives of non-governmental organizations in Bucharest, Constanta, and Craiova.

I would like to share some observations with my colleagues. First of all, it is clear that there have been substantial improvements in certain areas of the electoral process since the general elections of May 1990. Television access, which was heavily weighed toward the National Salvation Front in the previous elections, has been made available to all political parties and candidates. The atmosphere of violence that marred the 1990 campaign has diminished. And the draft law on local elections, first submitted to parliament in July 1991, was revised to include a provision for nonpartisan domestic election observers. These are important developments.

Nevertheless, there is an apparent lack of effort or ability at the national level to take measures that will help guarantee a free and fair elections process at all levels.

Unlike in the United States, where each State has adopted its own procedures for conducting elections, the Romanian law on local elections was adopted by the national parliament and promulgated by the President. Electoral systems naturally differ from country to country, and no one system is universally applicable. I am concerned, however, that the Romanian national authorities have not taken sufficient steps to ensure that the same electoral procedures and rules established in the national law on local elections are applied to all precincts throughout the country. There appears to be little sense that a standard, uniform approach will help prevent electoral irregularities and will increase the strength of—and confidence in—democratic institutions. Indeed, the emphasis on decentralized administration of the elections process has been so strong that a degree of inconsistency seems almost inevitable.

As in the American system, local authorities bear much of the responsibility for the tech-

nical aspects of the Romanian local elections—for example, compiling voter lists, informing the public of the location of polling sites, establishing the places for electoral posters, providing sufficient voting booths, ballot boxes, and voting stamps to the polling sites, and providing polling sites with final electoral lists. Yet the local authorities currently in place in Romania, appointed by the central government, have never had to confront voters or been held accountable to the electorate. For the first time, local authorities are being asked to participate in the implementation of a law that may result in the loss of their jobs. The central authorities have apparently taken few measures to impress upon local officials the need for correct and impartial fulfillment of their responsibilities.

While the lack of direction coming from the center may be attributed to inexperience or lack of foresight, at the local level there is significant potential for willful abuse of the electoral process. In many precincts, local authorities have a vested personal interest in the outcome of the elections.

I am further concerned about the voting procedures for two important groups: Military conscripts and students. While the law requires most citizens to vote in their place of residence, military conscripts are required to vote for local officials in the units where they are stationed. Voter lists for the conscripts are compiled by their commanders and remain in the military units, and while observers will be allowed in the military units on election day, it is not clear that political parties will have access to the barracks to campaign. This may inhibit the ability of the conscripts to make a fair and informed evaluation of the candidates.

Students, by contrast, are required to return to their place of residence in order to vote. Transportation costs and the fact that elections fall during exams make this prospect less feasible. Given that the students generally support the opposition, many suspect that this requirement is an effort to limit the student vote on February 9.

During the elections of May 1990, inconsistent and faulty application of electoral procedures on election day, combined with the absence in some polling places of opposition party representatives, shifted the advantage to the National Salvation Front. The new law on local elections explicitly provides for political party representatives on both the constituency election commissions and the polling site electoral bureaus.

According to the local election law, challenges regarding the composition of constituency election commissions, the acceptance or rejection of candidacies, and the compilation of voter lists fall to the local courts. Any other complaints regarding the conduct of the campaign or election must be resolved by the commission with immediate jurisdiction in administering the election. The process and means by which the commissions will investigate and handle complaints is not specified, however, nor is there provision for appeal. This may reduce the incentive to thoroughly investigate complaints.

Romanian Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan has declared that a free and fair local election on February 9 is one of his government's top priorities. The Helsinki Commission commends

his determination and shares his hopes. I believe, however, that further steps must be taken before election day to ensure that the proper environment exists.

The national government should issue a clear and public statement to the presidents of the judet—county—courts that it expects a thorough and impartial implementation of the elections law. It should emphasize the need for consistency, and ensure that the presidents of the judet courts are equipped to provide training for the chairmen of the constituency electoral commissions and polling site electoral bureaus. Constituency electoral commissions, which monitor the observance of the elections law at the local level, should be encouraged to recommend measures against local officials who commit violations. All political parties and candidates should be urged to use the procedures in place to respond to campaign-related intimidation, and the police should be instructed to aggressively investigate such reports. Individuals found responsible for illegal actions should be prosecuted in a timely manner.

The political parties should ensure that they have trained representatives on the constituency electoral commissions and the polling site electoral bureaus. All political parties, particularly those concerned about the possibility of electoral irregularities, should take care to educate their representatives as to their responsibilities on the commissions. They should also be encouraged to work with the domestic observers who will be present in many of the polling locations. Their active participation in the correct administration of the elections, and the vigorous investigation of challenges and complaints, will be essential.

Further voter education prior to February 9 would also be useful. Civic education spots should be aired on television and radio to explain voting procedure and to emphasize that votes are free and secret. Nongovernmental organizations engaged in civic education should be encouraged and supported.

On a final note, it is important to recall that in the event that no mayoral candidate receives 51 percent of the vote, runoff elections will be organized within 2 weeks. In parts of the country where ethnic tensions have run high, particularly in areas where the Hungarian community is significant, these runoff elections may pit a Hungarian candidate against a representative of one of the extremist parties. Such contests will have a greater potential for violence, as the stakes will be higher for both sides. The central and local authorities should actively promote a climate of peace and tolerance, and must demonstrate their intent to actively prosecute those who commit illegal acts.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has worked for 200 years to develop a democratic elections system. On February 9, our Romanian colleagues will be holding their first free local elections in over half a century. The challenges are certainly great.

A member of the Helsinki Commission staff will be present in Romania on February 9 as an accredited elections observer. The Helsinki Commission will continue to do all it can to demonstrate its support for free and fair elections, consistent with the standards prescribed in the Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of

the CSCE, and to underscore our commitment to the progress of democratic reform in Romania.

#### RECOGNITION FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN THE UTAH AIR NATIONAL GUARD

**HON. BILL ORTON**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 29, 1992*

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, I hereby identify and commend the following men and women for their outstanding service with the Utah Air National Guard.

SMS Homer J. Williams and CMS Donald B. Malmberg have received the Meritorious Service Medal.

CPT John R. Teter, SSG Mark R. Stewart, TSG Julie E. Nuccitelli, TSG Mary J. Bateman, MSG Patrick A. Wiggins, MSG Carl O. Berube, 1LT Paul V. Erickson, MSG Steven L. Hill, and CMS Edwin G. Cline have received the Air Force Commendation Medal.

We, in the U.S. Government, cannot and will not forget the offering of service made by our National Guard. During times of crisis such as that in the Persian Gulf, these young men and women are essential to our identity as a Nation.

Douglas MacArthur once stated " \* \* \* morale is patriotism, self-respect, discipline, and self-confidence \* \* \* joined with fair treatment and merited appreciation from without." This morale supplies not only the military unit, but our country as a whole.

The above men and women have proven their merit; it is now time to show our appreciation.

#### REMEMBERING UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE OF 1918

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 29, 1992*

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take time to remember January 22, as the 74th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence of 1918. Since 1918, Ukrainians all over the world have recognized this day as a historic moment in their heritage and have held strongly to this memory until today, when we once again can call Ukraine truly free.

We as Americans must praise the strength of those who persevered and endured the oppression and admire those who left their homeland to help fight the battle from abroad and gain worldwide support of the Ukrainian strife. For decades, the Ukrainian people desperately clung to their heritage of commitment to freedom, justice, and equality. In August, Ukrainians achieved their goal by a 90-percent passage of referendum for independence.

The Ukrainian people suffered great consequences and hardships for the same reasons which made their home great. As a country rich in resources, with a flourishing agriculture and thriving steel industry, Ukraine

was attacked at all fronts for their land and position.

Throughout their occupation, Ukrainians were dedicated to maintaining their national pride even in the face of the devastation of war and revolution. In 1871, publications in their own language were outlawed by the tsarist government. However, the Ukrainian people established secret communities such as the Society of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, and other organizations. These visionaries were committed to liberate their country by means of democracy, social reform, and the continual teachings of the Ukrainian language, religion, literature and tradition.

After the Russian revolution of 1905, Ukrainian nationalism became a strong movement in the country and became a political entity through the central Rada. Finally, after World War I and increasing internal pressure, a provisional government was established. In April 1917, the Rada, pursuing Ukrainian independence, proclaimed Ukraine a republic within the federated Russia. Soon after the Bolsheviks seized power in November 1917, the Rada declared Ukrainian independence on January 22, 1918.

Although the independence was short lived, as we know now, it would not be the last time the Ukrainians would declare independence.

When Ukraine later was invaded by the Bolsheviks, White Russians, Poles, and Germans, and ultimately partitioned in 1921, the envisionment of freedom that this independence day represented would forever live in the hearts of Ukrainians across the world. So much so was their commitment to reestablish an independent Ukraine, that for the next 70 years they would fight to see Ukraine free of Soviet domination.

I take this time to recognize the determination of a people and a country for the same reason we enjoy our own Independence Day in these great United States, the celebration of democracy.

Today, Ukraine is in a fragile situation. As Ukrainians pursue autonomy and progress toward their dream of democracy, we must stand and support their efforts and pray for their success. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with the people of Ukrainian descent in my district and the State of Maryland to recognize this day of independence of 1918 and remember that it was this time of freedom that lived with Ukrainians across the world and sustained them for 70 years of foreign dominance.

CONGRATULATIONS TO  
GERALDINE GEORGE FOUSHEE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in congratulating Mrs. Geraldine George Foushee for her appointment as the warden of the Essex County Jail in my hometown of Newark, NJ. Mrs. Foushee is the first African-American woman in the State to be awarded this position. Previously she

served as a detective in the Essex County Sheriff's Department.

Mrs. Foushee, or "Gi Gi" as she is more affectionately known, is a woman of many firsts. During her professional career she was the first African-American woman to serve as deputy mayor of the city of Newark and the first African-American woman to serve as chief executive of the Newark Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

A life long Newark resident, Gi Gi is an active and involved community member. She has received numerous community service and achievement awards from the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, the National Council of Negro Women, Baton's, Inc., the Bronze Shields, Inc., Grace Reformed Baptist Church, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the National Police Officers Association of America, the National Black Police Association Service Award, and resolutions from the municipal council of the city of Newark, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, please join me as I wish Gi Gi much success in her latest endeavor.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COUNSELING  
DEMONSTRATION ACT, NATIONAL  
SCHOOL COUNSELING  
WEEK

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, in order to focus attention on the accomplishments of school counseling programs throughout the Nation, and to encourage more support for counseling in our schools, next week has been designated as National School Counseling Week. I plan on using the week to demonstrate to my colleagues the tremendous need for expanding counseling programs to our elementary schools.

The problems that children face today are staggering. Many of their lives are filled with violence, drugs, abuse, fear, and depression. They are exposed to many of life's tragedies before they reach the third grade. There is no question that early intervention by a counselor can often correct problems that may cause a student to fail later on.

In order to help today's children achieve success in tomorrow's world, last year I introduced H.R. 840, the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act. At present, the bill has 102 cosponsors.

H.R. 840 would address the special needs of our children by providing demonstration grants to local school districts to establish effective elementary counseling programs. Grants would be available for 3 years at a maximum of \$200,000 per year and would be awarded based on need, innovation, and the potential for replication.

Mr. Speaker, with a counselor-to-student ratio as high as 1-to-1,700 in many communities, our dedicated elementary counselors around the country need all the support we can offer. Please join me in cosponsoring the Elementary School Counselors Act—before today's fifth graders become tomorrow's drop-outs.

OUTLAWING COMPETITIVENESS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention the following reprint of an editorial which appeared in Monday's Richmond Times-Dispatch entitled "Outlawing Competitiveness."

Labor-management committees are an important building block in our effort to regain our competitive edge in the international marketplace. They deserve our continued support.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Jan. 27, 1992]

OUTLAWING COMPETITIVENESS

President Bush and members of his Cabinet have blustered much about things the Japanese government could do to give American-made products a chance in the Japanese market, but they might better direct their heated rhetoric at the U.S. National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB is being urged to issue a ruling that could virtually outlaw the very sort of labor-management cooperation that has made Japanese firms, particularly auto companies, so successful.

Electromation, an Elkhart, Ind., manufacturer of electronic auto parts, established labor-management committees to discuss absenteeism, quality control and other workplace issues. After losing a union organizing vote, the Teamsters contended that the committees had stymied Teamsters' efforts and constituted a company-sponsored union, an entity banned by the 1935 Wagner Act. An NLRB administrative law judge—taking an extremely broad view of the law—agreed, and now the full board is considering Electromation's appeal.

It is ironic indeed that at the very moment political leaders are promoting competitiveness, the NLRB has within its power the ability to quash one of the most promising competitiveness tools available to American industry. About 80 percent of the Fortune 1000 firms have quality-control and productivity teams involving labor and management. The Commerce Department's Malcolm Baldrige Awards amount to an annual celebration of such cooperation; every company that has won the award emphasizes such cooperation.

Yet an NLRB ruling against Electromation could make outlaws out of companies like Xerox, IBM, Westinghouse and Federal Express, and New United Motors Manufacturing Inc. (General Motors and Toyota's joint venture to build Toyota Corollas and Geo Prizms)—some of America's most successful concerns.

Such an adverse outcome is a real possibility. The NLRB's general counsel has sided with the Teamsters (continuing a recent trend of that office's pro-union bias), and close observers of the board say it is a foregone conclusion that the NLRB will rule against Electromation.

That the NLRB's general counsel, a presidential appointee, would feel free to take such an obviously anti-market position on the Electromation case indicates a weakness in the White House's selection of its appointees.

Should the NLRB rule against Electromation, President Bush should quickly seek legislation to overturn the decision. Federal labor policies should encourage man-

agement-worker cooperation, not criminalize it.

IN SUPPORT OF REAL ESTATE PASSIVE LOSS REFORM LEGISLATION

**HON. DAN GLICKMAN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, last night, the President told the American people in his State of the Union address of his plan to help our Nation's economy recover from its current recession. As part of that plan, he indicated a number of investment incentives he supported, including modification of the passive loss rule.

The President is not alone in his support for reforming the passive loss rules. Legislation has been introduced here in the Congress to reform the passive loss rules and enable private investors to both retain troubled real estate and purchase troubled real estate currently held by American financial institutions and the RTC. I have cosponsored that bill, H.R. 1414, and hope that we will act upon it soon.

Last year, American banks wrote off over \$7.6 billion in real estate losses with another \$45 billion in real estate loans classified as problem loans. Unfortunately, however, those most likely to purchase these troubled properties, real estate business persons, are discouraged from doing so because of our tax laws.

Specifically, the passive loss rules enacted by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 tax real estate professionals on their gross, not net, income. The result is that real estate business persons are unable to deduct as an ordinary business expense the legitimate losses that may accrue from troubled real estate held in their portfolios.

H.R. 1414 provides that rental real property operations of an individual "engaged in the real property business" will be treated, for purposes of the passive loss rules, in the same manner as the nonrental trade or business operations. Under this approach an individual must objectively prove that he is actively engaged in the real estate business in order to gain relief from this legislation. This will ensure that the casual and passive real estate investor seeking a vehicle to shelter losses will not benefit from these rules.

This approach represents a modest and responsible step toward stemming the plummeting values of real estate, and bringing stability to our federally insured financial institutions, and the RTC. I urge my colleagues to join me and over 320 other cosponsors in supporting this bill.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING 70 YEARS OF MARRIAGE WITH THE VAUGHN FAMILY

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a most important milestone in the life of Jettie and Dovie Vaughn.

Today, January 28, 1992, Jettie and Dovie Vaughn mark their 70th year of marriage, and this Sunday, February 2, the Vaughns will join friends and family to celebrate their anniversary. This is truly a remarkable achievement, and I am honored to bring this occasion to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Vaughns live in Cambria, a fine community in my district which is well known for its community spirit and pride. And Sunday a big crowd will gather at the Cambria First Baptist Church to share in this moment of happiness.

After operating a general store in Cambria, Reverend Vaughn worked as a minister full time for some 30 years in Marion, Johnston City, Boskydell, and Cambria. He and his wife have demonstrated a faith and love that have surely been an inspiration to all those they have met over the years.

The Vaughns have a daughter, Bonita Morse, who lives with her husband William in Carbondale. Their granddaughter Diane Bailey and her husband Kenneth live in Cambria, and have given the Vaughns two great-grandsons, Wayne and Keith.

Jettie and Dovie met when they were in grade school and have been sweethearts ever since. They are living proof of what the poets say about there being one person out there for each of us. They were married as teenagers and have devoted their lives to each other ever since. Bonita tells me the key to their marriage has been simply that they love and respect each other, and have always worked together.

I am very pleased and honored to be able to pass along my congratulations to the Vaughns, on behalf of the people of southern Illinois, and to thank them for their magnificent example.

TRAVEL AGENT APPRECIATION WEEK: FEBRUARY 1-7, 1992

**HON. ROBIN TALLON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge you to officially recognize one facet of the travel industry and the outstanding work its members do on behalf of the traveling public. Today, I am introducing a joint resolution which will officially recognize the first week of February 1992 as Travel Agent Appreciation Week. As chairman of the Travel and Tourism Caucus, I hope you will join me in cosponsoring this worthy resolution.

As Members of Congress, we are all well aware of and appreciate the valuable services

that agents provide. A travel agent saves consumers time and money, and is an important element of any business or vacation trip. Travel agents play a part in many of life's successes and celebrations, from successful college interviews, to happy family reunions, and memorable honeymoon trips. Agents ensure that worldwide meetings run smoothly, that important contract negotiations begin on time.

U.S. travel agents book over 80 percent of all airline travel, 40 percent of all hotel reservations, nearly half of car rentals and 95 percent of all cruises. Travel agents remain unbiased professionals who sort through a maze of air fares, car rental deals, hotel rates and packages to offer travelers the best value for their money. Agents regularly deal with international currency fluctuations, time zone variances, changing air and rail schedules and health and visa requirements for every country in the world.

Travel agents are located in all 50 States in the United States of America. They are an important source of jobs from entry level to middle management in almost every town throughout the country. They employ people with a wide variety of skills and talents, from secretaries to sales people, bookkeepers to computer technicians. Through various trade organizations, and sponsored training programs or visits, travel agencies can offer their employees opportunities for travel and advancement unparalleled by other industries.

From early entrepreneurs like Fred Harvey who opened quality hotels in the new American West to John Hance who led tourists to the bottom of the Grand Canyon, and the Disney organization which has made visits to theme parks a part of American childhood, travel and tourism have been a part of the American tradition. The emergence of travel agencies throughout the Nation is part of this tradition. The dream of owning a business has been fulfilled for many who have opened and operated successful travel agencies.

As technology and politics create new opportunities in the emerging global village, travel agents will have a greater role to play. The need for American business to compete globally will require that travel agents help their clients control and manage travel expenses more efficiently. As eastern Europe and the Middle East open for trade with the West and the European Community becomes a reality, travel agents will open branch offices worldwide to handle the needs of their clients.

These new offices of U.S.-owned travel agencies can play an important role in promoting the United States and shifting the balance of trade payments to a more favorable one for the United States.

Travel agents offer the kind of services that when well performed go unnoticed. It may be only when problems arise that we remember our travel agents, but I believe it is appropriate for us to remember our travel agents and the good work they do much more often than this. I hope that the U.S. Congress will join me in recognizing and honoring travel agents. I urge you to cosponsor this legislation to designate the first week in February 1992 as Travel Agent Appreciation Week. Thank you for your support.

**SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT BUSH'S  
ECONOMIC GROWTH PACKAGE**

**HON. THOMAS W. EWING**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 29, 1992*

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I am in strong support of the economic growth package unveiled by President Bush last night in his State of the Union Address and I urge the leadership in Congress to take the steps necessary to ensure that these policies are enacted before March 20. We should put partisanship aside until then to accomplish this goal. We owe this to the working women and men of America.

There are several key components of the President's package which I find appealing, including investment incentives, encouraged savings, policies to stimulate the real estate market, an additional \$50 billion in defense cuts which the President has determined to be reasonable, and a moratorium on necessary new Federal regulations and a concerted effort to reduce current inhibitive regulations.

Another element of the President's economic growth proposal which I have long supported is the line-item veto. Currently the President is forced to sign or veto multibillion dollar spending bills and has no control over the amount of unnecessary spending items buried in these bills by Members of Congress. The line-item veto would give the President the tool he needs to eliminate unnecessary programs and would help him reduce the enormous Federal deficit, which I believe is a tremendous drag on our economy. The line-item veto would help bring some fiscal responsibility to our budget.

I have introduced legislation, House Joint Resolution 384, which would give the President the line-item veto, the same tool which 43 Governors have. My legislation is patterned after the authority which the Illinois Governor has, and includes a provision which would also allow the President to reduce the amount of specific appropriations. Under my legislation, items vetoed could be reinstated by a three-fifths vote of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. This would ensure that truly important programs would be protected. Most importantly, it would force individual spending programs to stand on their own merits.

The line-item veto has been extremely important in cutting unnecessary and wasteful spending from State budgets, and can do the same for the Federal budget. During the 14 year span of Illinois Governor Thompson's administration, some \$1.6 billion of unnecessary spending was eliminated from the budget. In crafting the budget for fiscal year 1992, the Illinois Governor was able to trim some \$17 million in needless spending. This tool helped balance Illinois' budget.

I encourage my colleagues to join me and others working to provide this necessary tool for reducing unnecessary spending.

Mr. Speaker, let's rise to the President's challenge. Let's adopt his economic growth package, which includes giving him and future Presidents the line-item veto and spending reduction authorities.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**CONGRATULATIONS TO CORTLAND  
BANK AND ITS 100TH  
ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. DENNIS E. ECKART**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 29, 1992*

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call your attention to the centennial anniversary of the Cortland Bank, located within my congressional district.

In April 1892, the Cortland Bank was first chartered. Since that time, the bank has grown and expanded its influence throughout northeast Ohio. Today, 10 community branches serve my constituents.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate Cortland Bank and its employees upon its 100th anniversary. May they continue to serve the community for another hundred years.

**STRONG CULTURAL TIES:  
PORTUGUESE-AMERICANS IN 1992**

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 29, 1992*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the western Massachusetts Portuguese-American community. I would also like to congratulate Mr. Nelson Tereso on his appointment as the representative member in Portugal to the western Massachusetts Portuguese-American communities. I speak with great pride about the accomplishments that have been made in western Massachusetts for this group. It is important for the people of our great Nation to have an understanding about their heritage, and I feel that this organization can do just that, and I can see Mr. Tereso has successfully, already begun.

His efforts to allow the Portuguese people, and others with similar interests, to be in touch with the Portuguese culture, language, and recreation have been tremendous.

It is important to allow any of our constituents the opportunity to learn a new language and to learn about their background. By obtaining the grants for the books regarding the history of language of Portugal, another resource will be available to our people. Introducing the education at the elementary level in schools such as the Portuguese-American Cultural Association of Ludlow and the Portuguese School of Chicopee is important, for then these students will not only learn about the land in which they live, but they will never put aside their heritage.

The offer of a scholarship from the Portuguese-American Development Foundation and the creation of a summer course program is a wonderful opportunity. I am sure there will be numerous applicants, both Portuguese-Americans and others with interest.

"The Night in Portugal" and the distribution of the records the Representation was granted, seem to be a good beginning for the expansion of the Portuguese culture throughout

*January 29, 1992*

our community. His plans to expand by receiving more Portuguese-language records are important. This could also include an investigation into the possibility of receiving video tapes in Portuguese and possibly contributing them as well as some books about Portugal to the local libraries of the local communities. That way, all of the people in these communities will have access to these materials and will be able to reap their benefits.

Finally, I would like to commend Mr. Tereso on the exchange that the Ludlow Lusitanos were able to experience. I am sure the members of this team have brought this experience home with them and taught their friends and family a lot. My only question about this is, who won the games? I hope the team from Ludlow put on a good showing.

I support this type of effort and hope that Mr. Tereso will be able to continue. The Representative appears to have a strong backing thus far and I am sure it will only continue to grow.

**READ-A-THON TO BENEFIT THE  
NATIONAL AQUARIUM**

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 29, 1992*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, there is a little known treasure here, in our Nation's Capital. Located in the U.S. Commerce building is a unique undersea world—the National Aquarium.

Visitors to the National Aquarium have an opportunity to observe over 1,200 specimens of aquatic life in 70 naturalistic tanks. The array includes alligators, sharks, sea turtles, and moray eels. The Aquarium serves as a pleasant learning experience for the young and the young at heart.

Mr. Speaker, this year the Aquarium has a wonderful project planned for Washington metropolitan area children, "Plunge Into Books" Read-a-Thon. The Read-a-Thon has two goals: To raise money for the National Aquarium's educational program; and to promote interest in reading about the ocean, undersea animals, and the environment. The Read-a-Thon is a good way for the Washington community to become acquainted with the wonders to be found at the National Aquarium.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in a salute to this hidden wonderland and ask that they encourage their constituents to make the National Aquarium a part of their itinerary whenever they visit Washington, DC.

**BRING AMERICA'S DEFENSE DOLLARS HOME: HELP DEFEND OUR NEIGHBORHOODS AND SCHOOL-CHILDREN**

**HON. JOHN BRYANT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 29, 1992*

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, Americans are re-evaluating the extent of our contributions to

the defense of Europe and Japan. Today, America is endangered by enemies who pose a greater threat than any foreign army. Drug-driven neighborhood crime, an ill-educated work force, and climbing trade and budget deficits are eating at the fabric of our Nation.

I have introduced legislation that would add more than 140,000 new and better-equipped police officers nationally and allocate \$9 billion for American schools. In short, the bill would devote resources to protection from crime today and prevention of crime tomorrow.

The National Safe Street and Education Defense Act of 1992, would set aside 10 percent of America's current Federal spending for the defense of Europe and Japan and devote it to American law enforcement and education efforts.

There is already wide agreement that America bears too large a burden for our allies' defense. Not only does the American taxpayer pay several times more than the average European and Japanese taxpayer for defense, but the European and Japanese have also failed to meet their defense spending commitments.

Ironically, although they are now our greatest competitors, the United States spends much more on defense of Europe and Japan than we do on our own citizens. For example, we pay \$741 for each taxpayer in Dallas, TX to defend Europe and Japan, but only \$184 for police protection.

The bill neither requires any new taxes nor hinders deficit reduction efforts. Half of the bill's funding would be earmarked for law enforcement programs, as determined by the Attorney General, and half for education, as determined by the Secretary of Education. The funds would be distributed to local authorities by the States.

I trust my colleagues agree that it is time America's defense budget worked for the defense of Americans and they will join me in supporting this bill.

H.R. 4120

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Safe Streets and Education Improvement Act of 1992."

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (other than the United States) and Japan should each bear a greater share of the cost of their own defense.

(2) In light of recent events in Eastern Europe and the improvement in relations between the United States and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States should reassess the proper extent of its financial support to the defense of European member nations of NATO and Japan.

(3) The United States is facing a rising threat of neighborhood crime and violence that requires new resources and manpower to provide adequate public safety.

(4) Education is an essential component in restoring American competitiveness and the Federal Government needs to reassert its commitment to providing America's youth access to quality education.

#### SEC. 3. SET-ASIDE OF PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEFENSE OF ALLIES FOR INCREASED FUNDING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) SET-ASIDE.—Of the funds appropriated for a fiscal year to or for the use of the Department of Defense for the support of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore in European member nations of NATO or Japan, 10 percent of such funds shall be available only for grants under this Act.

(b) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—On January 1 of each fiscal year, the funds required to be set aside pursuant to this section shall be transferred from accounts of the Department of Defense as follows:

(1) Five percent to an account of the Department of Justice for grants under section 5 for the purpose of enabling State and local governments to employ additional law enforcement officers.

(2) Five percent to an account of the Department of Education for grants under section 6 for the purpose of improving elementary and secondary education.

#### SEC. 4. EXCEPTIONS TO OPERATION OF SET-ASIDE.

The set-aside required for a fiscal year under section 3(a) shall not apply if—

(1) a declaration of war by the United States is in effect;

(2) there is an armed attack on any member country of NATO or Japan; or

(3) the President declares a national state of emergency and immediately informs the Congress of such action and the reasons for such declarations.

#### SEC. 5. LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS TO STATES.

(a) ALLOTMENT TO STATES.—For each fiscal year in which a transfer of funds occurs under section 3(b), the Attorney General shall make an allotment for each State in an amount determined in accordance with subsection (c).

(b) PAYMENTS UPON APPLICATION.—The Attorney General shall make payments to a State from the allotment for that State upon the approval of an application in such form, at such time, and containing such information and assurances as the Attorney General may require by rule.

(c) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF ALLOTMENT.—The amount of an allotment under subsection (a) for a State for a fiscal year is the product of—

(1) the amount of funds transferred under section 3(b) for that fiscal year; and

(2) a percentage equal to the quotient of—

(A) an amount equal to the population of the State involved, as indicated by the most recent data collected by the Bureau of the Census; divided by

(B) an amount equal to the population of the United States, as indicated by the most recent data collected by the Bureau of the Census.

(d) DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN FUNDS SET ASIDE FOR ALLOTMENT.—

(1) Amounts described in paragraph (2) shall, in accordance with paragraph (3), be allotted by the Attorney General to States receiving payments under this section for a fiscal year (other than any State referred to in paragraph (2)(C)).

(2) The amounts referred to in paragraph (1) are any amounts allotted under subsection (a) that are not paid to a State as a result of—

(A) the failure of the State to submit an application,

(B) the failure, in the determination of the Attorney General, of the State to prepare within a reasonable period of time such application; or

(C) the State informing the Attorney General that the State does not intend to expend the full amount of the allotment made for the State.

(3) The amount of an allotment under paragraph (1) for a State for a fiscal year shall be an amount equal to the product of—

(A) an amount equal to the amount described in paragraph (2) for the fiscal year involved; and

(B) the percentage determined under subsection (c)(2) for the State.

#### SEC. 6. EDUCATION GRANTS TO STATES.

(a) DETERMINATION AND METHOD OF ALLOTMENT.—For each fiscal year in which a transfer of funds occurs under section 3(b), the Secretary of Education shall make an allotment (and any reallocation) for each State in the same manner as provided in section 5.

(b) PAYMENTS UPON APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall make payments to a State from the allotment for that State upon the approval of an application in such form, at such time, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require by rule.

#### SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect upon enactment.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE YOUNGSTOWN STATE FOOTBALL TEAM; I-AA NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this momentous occasion to congratulate the Youngstown State University football team whose dedication and commitment earned them the I-AA National Athletic Association Championship.

As a graduate of Youngstown State University's master's program in both counseling and administration in 1973 and 1976, I can attest to the excellence of the university's fine academic program and personnel. The staff of Youngstown State University is not only dedicated to the principles of higher education, but also to the welfare of the student population of our valley, the greater northeastern Ohio community that has experienced rough times economically, indeed.

It is in this atmosphere that the football team, led by Coach Jim Tressel, proceeded to the top of their division. After a rocky start in the first 7 games, the YSU Penguins stood at 4-3-0. At that point, they were a far cry from the I-AA Championship. With the encouragement of Coach Tressel, in my opinion one of the premier coaches in the Nation, the team started to blend together, moving toward common goals of victory, and that they did in the last four games. Coach Tressel deserves all congratulatory acclaim that can be given. In fact, I also salute his father, the late Dr. Lee Tressel, in that he and his father are the first father-son duo, in history, to win the national championship and, subsequently to win the Kodak/AFCA Coach of the Year Award from the American Football Coaches Association.

I also pay tribute to the board of trustees at Youngstown State University. They have done an excellent job and it has taken the national championship to vindicate their efforts. The

board was instrumental in screening and hiring Jim Tressel and deserves the credit for the excellent academic curriculum at Youngstown State University. In addition, the board of trustees was instrumental in their choice of athletic directors. In my opinion, they selected one of the finest in the country, Joe Malmisur. He was a great football player, and is now a fine administrator. I take my hat off to Joe Malmisur and without question to Coach Jim Tressel. Both of their efforts were vital to this whole process. Their dedication to the team and the community is both admirable and inspiring. I also salute the university's outstanding faculty and administration. They all make us proud.

I also mention the quarterback, Ray Isacc, who pulled the trigger and made the play at the right time when many people counted him out. As an old quarterback at the University of Pittsburgh, I can appreciate and respect his performance. When Youngstown State was backed up against the wall by the great players at Marshall University, Ray Isacc showed expert ability in his performance.

Finally, I congratulate all the players who never gave up. In addition to quarterback Ray Isacc who completed his career with a 34-9-0 overall ledger, there is tailback Tamron Smith who earned the distinction of all-time, single season rushing leader with 1,545 yards, 88 yards of which were run during the championship game. The rest of the team and associated supporters includes:

1991 Penguins: Bill Aaton, Mike Albrecht, Ramon Amill, Andre Ballinger, Trent Boykin, Ron Brown, Reggie Brown, Kevin Brown, Larry Bucciarelli, Dave Burch, Matt Byer, Darnell Clark, Nick Cochran, Brian Coman, Mike Crum, Pat Danko, Matt DeVicchio, Dave DelBoccio, John Engelhardt, Marcus Evans, Malcolm Everette, Drew Gerber, Michael Ghent, Curt Gonya, Andrew Graean, Aaron Green, Brett Greer, Leo Hawkins, Alfred Hill, Brian Householder, Ray Isaac, Jeff Johnston, Craig Kertesz, Paul Kokos, Jr., Aaron Kondrad, Chris Kross, Shawn Long, Ray Miller, Darren Morgan, Sam Hosca, Anthony Naples, David Newby, Mike Nezabeth, Joe Nohra, William Norris, Jeff Powers, David Quick, John Quintana, Tom Rakovec, Mike Rekestis, Dave Roberts, Robert Robes, Chad Rosko, Mike Simonsic, Rod Smith, Tamron Smith, Ron Strollo, George Tomasch, Chris Vecchione, Ian Viets, Lester Weaver, Brian White, Jeff Wilkins, Herb Williams, Jamie Willis, Brian Wishak, Don Zwisler, Mark Brungard, Metellus Chipman, Dan Colville, Tom Dillingham, Matt Emch, Mack Gilchrist, Terica Jones, Reginald Lee, Jim Panozzo, Russ Pernus, Tim Ryan, Randy Smith, Ryan Wood, DeMario Ridgeway, J.T. DelGarbino, Steve Six, Michael Book, Jeff Lamparski, Sean O'Neill, and William Seach.

Coaches: Jim Tressel, Mark Asher, Ken Conatser, Jon Heacock, John Klacik, Brian Moore, Mark Snyder, Don Treadwell, Herm Jackson (PT), Bob Stoops (PT), Eric Meek (GA), Robbie Andrews (GA), Doug Phillips (GA), Joe Conroy (strength coach), and Ed Strauss (film coach).

Athletic Director: Joe Malmisur, and Jim Morrison (asst.).

Board of trustees: Y.T. Chiu, M.D., Mrs. Betty DeLuca, Atty. Edward Flask, Dr. John Geletka, Mr. Mark Lyden, Atty. Richard McLaughlin, Mr. Micky Monus, Mr. Martin O'Connell, and Dr. Earnest Perry.

Team physicians: Dr. Michael Miladore, Dr. Raymond Duffett, Dr. Robert Johnson, and Dr. George Saady.

Cheerleaders/lifters: Lynn Bott, Gina Camelli, JeanMarie Filisky, Lisa Funari, Susie Kirsch, Virginia Nacarato, Diane Paulik, Allyson Rossetti, Tracy Testa, James Conrad, Nick D'Errico, Thomas Devaney, Mark Herson, Randy Oyster, Joe Pompeo, David Smith, Larry Webster, Ron Zagorsky, and Nick Mastorides (coach).

Trainers: Dan Wathen, and John Doneyko. Student trainers: Misty Belmontez, Todd Burkey, John Corcoran, Missy Demattio, Julie Kaizer, Maria Koulianos, Cassandra Lopez, Dawn Oddo, Maria Pelleschi, Frank Rappach, Jennifer Sorge, Tony Sorge, and Mike Sullivan.

Equipment: Carmine Cassese, David Stoops, Doug "Wes" Chandler, Al Kleech, Alvin Armstrong, Scott Brunner, and Steve Baytos.

Secretaries/student support: Cindy Helton, Janet Jordan, Holly Bodak, Erin Stoops, and Noreen Fossesco.

Academic advisors: Traci Rosenberg, and Marilyn O'Bruba.

Sports info/mktg.: Greg Gulas, and Dan O'Connell.

This outstanding team's 12 wins are the most for a single season by any Penguin football team. They are also the first team to play in Allen E. Paulson Stadium and win two times in one season. Further distinguishing themselves, the YSU Penguins are the first to win a National Championship in any sport at Youngstown State University.

Finally, I congratulate the players who persevered through the domes of victory. This team is truly symbolic of our valley. Our community has suffered through adversity, but has always fought back with that inner "bulldog" tenacity and perseverance, and that's just what the Penguins did.

Again, Mr. Speaker I rise to offer my congratulations to the Youngstown State University Penguins, the board of trustees, the administration, faculty and the support staff as well as the entire athletic department including Joe Malmisur and Jim Tressel. They have made our community proud, not alone through victory, but also by their efforts. They need not have won to satisfy our community because we realize the great struggle that they faced. I offer my best to all the athletes for their continued success in their educational endeavors at Youngtown State. I encourage them to continue the tradition of graduating and maintaining contact with their fine coaches and assistant coaches. Hopefully, the good Lord will keep all in His care.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANNE AND LEO ZUCKERMAN

#### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my congratulations to Anne and Leo Zuckerman on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary on January 24. The Zuckermans were married in New York City in 1942 and currently live in Branchburg, NJ. During their 50 years together, they have made important contributions to the community through their work on behalf of retarded citizens and other disadvantaged groups. In

addition, their three children—one of whom, Dr. Diana Zuckerman, is a very valuable member of my staff—tell me that they are wonderful parents and grandparents.

A 50th wedding anniversary is an terrific milestone, and an unusual achievement that deserves special recognition. So I wanted to take this opportunity to congratulate them and wish them good health and much happiness in the coming years.

#### TRIBUTE TO STEVEN R. TRIMBOLI

#### HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Steven R. Trimboli from Elmhurst, NY, for his many contributions and dedication to his country. On Saturday, February 1, 1992, I will present Mr. Trimboli with the Pearl Harbor Survivor's Medal to recognize his service and commitment to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Steven for many years. As a brave member of the armed services, Steven fought to defend freedom and liberty for all Americans. Over the years, he has used this energy and commitment to serve his community and make life better for the people who live in Queens. Steven has been a member of Community Board No. 4 for 22 years and served as its chairman for 7 years. He is also executive director of Italian Charities Senior Citizens, president of the Elmhurst Lions Club, secretary to the Elmhurst Chamber of Commerce, and executive director to the Elmhurst Economic Development Corp. Steven was also a delegate to the 1976 Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Speaker, the Pearl Harbor Survivor Medal is a special honor reserved for those courageous Americans who survived the attack on December 7, 1941, and went on to serve their country and fight for freedom. As we mark the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, I can think of no one who is more worthy of this high honor than my good friend, Steven R. Trimboli.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Steven, his wife of 43 years, Erika, and his two daughters, Carol and Linda on this important award.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAYOR LYNN F. PETT

#### HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Mayor Lynn F. Pett of the city of Murray in my congressional district for being the recipient of EPA's first National Stormwater Control Program Excellence Award. This award recognized the city of Murray for demonstrating a commitment to protecting and improving the quality of the Nation's waters through outstanding implementation of innovative and cost effective stormwater control programs.

Murray City implemented an innovative approach to controlling stormwater runoff along 4.5 miles of the I-215 freeway belt route in southcentral Salt Lake County. Murray City worked with the Utah Department of Transportation to develop a stormwater control system in conjunction with the city's desire to build an 18-hole golf course. Stormwater runoff from the highway and subsurface waters are collected in a desilting pond at the upstream end of the Murray Parkway Golf Course. The water is then routed through a series of small streams and wetlands into four ponds on the golf course.

As a result of this project, Murray City saved nearly \$1 million in golf course construction costs by getting 550,000 cubic yards of fill dirt from the State free and continues to save nearly \$8,000 per year in watering costs for the golf course.

I also applaud the Utah Department of Transportation for its cooperation with the city of Murray. This department saved \$300,000 in land acquisition and stormwater piping costs by eliminating the need to construct a separate stormwater discharge system for I-215 that would discharge to the Jordan River.

Mayor Pett has over 30 years of public service to the city of Murray. When he was the city's recreation director in 1973, he had plans for a golf course, but there was no property, no money, and no water rights. With Federal land and water conservation funds, Mayor Pett was able to begin the golf course which opened in 1986 and has been the busiest in Utah, averaging 112,000 9-hole rounds per year.

In June 1990, I planted cattails in one of the ponds constructed to remediate the loss of wetlands. This project occupies open space corridor, over 2.3 miles long, linked together with a network of trails. Wetlands are planned to become key elements in compliance with stormwater discharge standards.

This project has been the pride of the community, involving hundreds of volunteer hours from youth and community groups. Other communities look to the city of Murray as a model for wetland restoration.

Mayor Pett accepted this award in Ontario, Canada, on October 7, 1991, on behalf of the city of Murray. I am pleased that EPA has recognized Mayor Pett and it is an honor for me to represent Mayor Pett and his great city of Murray in Congress.

#### TRIBUTE TO MOSHE AND RACHEL BRAND

##### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have the opportunity to pay tribute to Moshe and Rachel Brand for their 27 years of dedicated support of Young Israel of Bedford Bay in Brooklyn. Through their support, leadership, and hard work, Mr. and Mrs. Brand have fully demonstrated their commitment to Young Israel, to Torah and to the perpetuation of Yiddishkeit in the Jewish community.

Moshe and Rachel Brand have held a variety of leadership positions with Young Israel,

and between them have served as Gabbai, secretary, treasurer, vice-president, president, and chair of numerous committees and functions.

Through these efforts, the Brands have demonstrated their devotion to the Jewish community. By reaching out to the young and old, through nurse school and senior citizens activities, through day camp and adult education, Young Israel has touched the lives of so many individuals and could not have done so without the guidance of the Brands.

The Brands' commitment to others, and particularly to the youth of the community, is further demonstrated in their professions and private lives. Both educators in Brooklyn, Mr. Brand, previously a teacher, administrative assistant, and assistant principal, is currently the principal of Hudde Junior High School. Mrs. Brand works full time in a preschool for developmentally delayed children.

In addition, Mr. Brand gives freely of his time and effort to assist many yeshivas and other religious organizations, and working late in the night to assist others during an emergency is not an anomaly. Mrs. Brand is also a lifetime member of Emunah women.

The devotion that the Brands have demonstrated to Young Israel is in itself impressive and worthy of much admiration. That they have offered so much time and energy despite their busy schedules, already filled with acts of charity, is that much more commendable.

#### THREATS AGAINST THE FREEDOMFIGHTER AND BISHOP LASZLO TOKES

##### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, 25 months ago the world stood still as the people of Timisoara—Temesvar—rose without distinction of nationality against the tyrannical, Communist Ceausescu regime. The immediate cause was the arrest of their beloved reformed pastor, Rev. Laszlo Tokes. Despite his Hungarian ethnicity he had the full support of the Romanian community and he became the hero of the Romanian revolution which was stifled by apparatchiks ad turncoat Securitate elements soon after its success.

Today, we have come to the point where the hero of the revolution is not only besmeared, but a group of citizens of five Transylvanian counties—Bihar, Satmar, Zalaj, Maramures, and Cluj—announce that they have gathered to pass a death sentence against the treacherous priest who is hurting Romanian interests. They also set a price of \$150,000 on his head payable to his killer. Thus, Communist terror and ultranationalist fervor are combined in Romania instead of an evolution toward democracy.

Bishop Tokes has visited Washington several times and on March 15, 1990, he was a guest of Congress unveiling the Kossuth Statue at the Capitol rotunda.

The administration has to be obligated to denounce these vile threats with full force to President Iliescu and Foreign Minister

Nastase and ask for exemplary punishment of the people listed on the sentence if Romania wants to retain American goodwill which it so badly needs.

Bishop Tokes is a spokesman both for the equal rights of the 2.5 million Hungarian minority and also of Hungarian-Romanian reconciliation. We must support him to the hilt against his Communist and Fascist adversaries.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE FOUNDATION FOR ETHNIC UNDERSTANDING AND TO THE CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA

##### HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California, Mr. MATSUI, and I wish today to recognize two New Yorkers, Rabbi Marc Schneier, of the Foundation for Ethnic Understanding, and Charles P. Wang, of the China Institute, for their efforts to strengthen relations between the Jewish and Asian-American communities.

The Asian-American community and the American Jewish community are two of the most significant ethnic groups in the United States. Their shared values and goals are varied and deep and include strong extended families which pay reverence to both young and old.

The Foundation for Ethnic Understanding, under the leadership of its founding president, Rabbi Marc Schneier of the Park East Synagogue in New York City, has been in the forefront in promoting racial and ethnic harmony. The foundation has called on Americans to recognize the strength that comes from sharing our similarities and differences and to address the dangers of prejudice and bigotry.

Founded in 1926, the China Institute in America is the oldest bicultural institution in America focused on China. The China Institute is headed by Charles P. Wang, who serves as vice chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. The primary goal of the China Institute is to promote greater understanding and cooperation between Americans and Chinese through comprehensive educational, political, and cultural programs.

On January 22, 1992, at the China Institute in New York City, the foundation and the China Institute in America sponsored the first in a series of programs for Jewish and Asian-Americans to explore commonalities and differences. Those who addressed the symposium included: Dr. Richard Stone, professor of law, Columbia University; Arthur Soong, attorney and board member, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund; and Mark Stern, legal counsel, American Jewish Congress.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank all those individuals associated with the China Institute in America and the Foundation for Ethnic Understanding for their efforts in promoting ethnic harmony.

AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY  
PREEMINENCE ACT (H.R. 1989)

**HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my disappointment that the legislation we are voting on today does not contain provisions to authorize technology commercialization loans for U.S. businesses. This House passed legislation which would have helped finance technology transfer through loans to small- and medium-sized firms. While I am supportive of the legislation before us today, I feel that the elimination of this loan program will hinder our efforts to promote American technology and prepare this country for a competitive future.

The technology commercialization loan program which has been eliminated from this bill would have supported research and development on products in advanced technology fields such as biotechnology and electronics. These are the industries of the future and without assistance to move these industries out of the laboratory and into the marketplace, we may well lose our competitive edge.

While concerns have been raised that NIST should not be engaged in financing programs, the complete elimination of the loan program without review of alternative administrators undermines a very important commercialization effort which will impact the future of this country.

Even without these provisions, however, this is a worthwhile piece of legislation. The bill will allow for the Commerce Department to identify industries which are critical to the U.S. economy and plan out the best way for keeping these industries stable and foster their growth. It also earmarks \$100 million for an advanced technology program, a 164-percent increase over 1991 appropriation levels, to award grants to U.S. companies and joint ventures to conduct research and develop technologies at the precommercial stage. Finally, this legislation establishes a Commission to help reduce the capital costs for emerging technologies.

All of these provisions will direct American technology policy in a more efficient and useful manner. However, the next step, the move toward commercialization, is also very important and I hope that my colleagues will support future efforts to address this issue. For it is only through commercialization that the bulk of U.S. jobs are going to be created. Without increased efforts to commercialize technology, we will not follow through on what we start through this bill. In essence, we are setting up the shot and never throwing the ball.

Let me express my admiration for the efforts of Chairman BROWN on this legislation. His work has been tireless and he deserves much credit. I support the bill, but think it can be better. I look forward to working to achieve this goal with the help of my colleagues on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BUDGET PASSAGE—A NECESSITY

**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, it is time for this body to prove that it is honorable and responsive to the needs of the American people. In his State of the Union Address to the Nation last night, President Bush challenged this body to pass his budget economic plan by March 20.

I have high hopes that my colleagues will rise to this occasion. There is little doubt that we must act to provide remedies to our sagging economy. I can only urge my colleagues to remember what they were sent to Washington to do. We were sent here with a mission by men and women of this country—to do our best for the American people. Such an investment of trust should not be taken lightly.

I hope that the following debate about how best to address America's economic woes will be characterized by respect and resolution. We, as a body, must be resolved to take decisive action. We must also clear the debris of partisanship which has cluttered the debate in these last months.

I urge my colleagues to work to pass a budget by March 20. There is no question in my mind that this is still the greatest country on Earth. Presidential leadership and congressional will can reaffirm this notion by acting decisively.

ECONOMIC COMMANDMENTS

**HON. AL SWIFT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the second session of this Congress, the predominant issue before us is the much heralded economic condition of the United States. For the past 2 months we have been besieged with a litany of testimony and recommendations by experts from the economic, political, and academic arena. While there seems to be a great deal of consensus that some type of action is necessary, there is considerably less agreement over what road we ought to take toward economic recovery.

While the storm of complex and extensive economic solutions continues to inundate us, I would suggest that we ought to be looking beyond the traditional response of a legislative Band-Aid. We can regulate, legislate, and reform all we want, but it will accomplish very little over the long run unless we undergo a fundamental change in the way we as Americans think about economic policy.

I am convinced that a bit of self examination may uncover a large chunk of the economic solution we are seeking. Whatever legislative course we select to stem the tide of economic decline, it must be accompanied with a healthy dose of accountability and responsibility. This pertains to the role of Government in general as well as individual citizens acting alone.

January 29, 1992

A constituent of mine, Mr. Paul Files of Everett, WA, has come up with a list of "economic commandments" that offers a bit of sound advice for all of us:

1. I will try to save a portion of my income, even if it is only a percent or two.
2. I will try to reduce my personal debt, even if it is only a percent or two.
3. I will make a contribution to a worthy cause, such as the local food banks or relief organizations, even if it is "only" time.
4. I will try my utmost to buy "American".
5. I will try to reduce my energy expenditures, especially petroleum products.
6. I will support efforts to provide relief to the newly liberated countries, knowing what the alternative would be.
7. I will not support any type of new government program in my district, except for routine support and maintenance, for one year.
8. I will not demand a raise, unless there is a concurrent increase in productivity.
9. I will become more involved in local and national government, including registering and voting.
10. I will support equal opportunity for all Americans. One sector must not progress at the expense of another.

I wanted to share Mr. File's thoughts with you today. These are useful goals—a good set of New Year's resolutions for Americans.

FIGHTING TO PRESERVE THE  
169TH

**HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, I learned that the Connecticut National Guard will lose 909 authorized positions by September 1, 1992, and will lose another 2,054 in 1993, according to orders recently issued by the National Guard Bureau, as part of its "Operation Quicksilver" plan. A sizable reduction was expected, and generally regarded as unavoidable and a sign of more peaceful times. But no one imagined that a decision of such importance to our communities would be blatantly unfair and disregard the service tradition of historic units like the 169th.

Under the current proposal, by 1993 Connecticut will have lost 49 percent of its force, while the average cut nationwide will be only 19 percent. While every American can understand that in times of budgetary constraints and a reduced threat of military strike we should make every effort to reduce U.S. troop strength, it is outrageous that the National Guard Bureau ignored key issues such as regional equity, excellence of service, and history when proposing these cuts.

Among the specific units targeted for elimination in 1992 is the 1st Battalion, 169th Infantry which currently has 590 soldiers serving in Manchester, New Britain, Danielson, Enfield, and Rockville, CT. The 169th was first called up by Commander in Chief George Washington in 1777 and helped repel the Redcoats from Saratoga. It later distinguished itself again in the War of 1812, the Spanish-American War in 1898, and in 1917 was dispatched to France to battle the German Army.

Our units rank high in readiness and mission accomplishment, as is evident in recent evaluations and statistical information. In May of last year, the Connecticut National Guard was selected as one of the finalists in the nationwide Army Community of Excellence Program for 1991 and sent delegates to the Pentagon on May 23, 1991, to collect the award. I am proud of the history of excellent service the 169th has provided on behalf of the State of Connecticut, and I will be saddened to see its proud tradition come to an abrupt end.

No one is asking the National Guard Bureau to make an exception for Connecticut's National Guard. Instead, we in the Connecticut delegation are calling for a more equitable troop reduction plan, knowing that Connecticut is prepared to assume its fair share of troop reductions. Our great State of Connecticut remains prepared to support the President and the Secretary of Defense in their efforts to act responsibly in the face of reduced military threats and urgent budgetary pressures. But we will pursue every avenue to reverse the unfair, ill-advised action recently taken.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 30, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 31

- 9:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on stealth compensation of corporate executives, focusing on Federal treatment of stock options. SD-342
- 10:00 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense and to review the fiscal years 1993-1997 future year defense plan. SH-216
- Budget  
To hold hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1993 budget. SD-608

Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine the outlook for the 1992 economy and the forecast on which the President's budget is based. SD-628

FEBRUARY 3

- 10:00 a.m.  
Budget  
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution for the fiscal year 1993 budget, focusing on defense. SD-608

FEBRUARY 4

- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Legislative Branch. SD-116
- Budget  
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Energy, focusing on the DOE's future in weapons production and technology transfer. SD-608
- Judiciary  
To hold hearings to review the national drug control strategy for 1992. SD-G50

FEBRUARY 5

- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To resume hearings on two Federal Energy Regulatory Commission proposed rulemakings regarding pipeline service obligations (Docket No. RM91-11-000), and revisions to regulations governing authorizations for the construction of natural gas pipeline facilities (Order No. 555). SD-562
- Select on Indian Affairs  
Organizational meeting to consider committee rules of procedure and the committee's agenda for the second session of the 102nd Congress; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Legislative Branch. SD-116
- Budget  
To hold hearings on meeting America's domestic needs. SD-608
- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on an overview of foreign policy. SD-419

2:00 p.m.  
Budget  
To hold hearings to examine the fiscal year 1993 defense budget, focusing on U.S. responses to a changed world. SD-608

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Parker W. Borg, of Minnesota, to be Ambassador to the Union of Burma (Myanmar). SD-419

Select on Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
To hold hearings to examine the prospects for peace and human rights developments in the Yugoslav republics. SD-192

FEBRUARY 6

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold oversight hearings on the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Legislative Branch. SD-116

Budget  
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1993 budget, and to examine the economic outlook. SD-608

Foreign Relations  
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward North Korea. SD-419

FEBRUARY 25

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans. 345 Cannon Building

FEBRUARY 26

2:30 p.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1602, to ratify a compact between the Assinibone and Sioux Indian Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation and the State of Montana; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the President's proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Indian programs. SR-485

FEBRUARY 27

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1993 for veterans programs. SR-418

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies. SD-138

## MARCH 3

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.  
345 Cannon Building

## MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans of America, and WWI Veterans.  
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Office of Inspector General.  
SD-138

## MARCH 18

9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).  
SR-485

## MARCH 19

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.  
SD-138

## MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1752, to provide for the development, enhancement, and recognition of Indian tribal courts.  
SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Research and Special Programs Administration, both of the Department of Transportation.  
SD-138

## APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.  
SR-485

## APRIL 2

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Transportation Safety Board.  
SD-138

## APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, and Non-Commissioned Officers Association.  
SD-106

## APRIL 9

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.  
SD-138

## APRIL 30

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Transit Agency, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.  
SD-138

## MAY 7

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.  
SD-138

## MAY 14

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.  
SD-138

## MAY 21

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.  
SD-138